

For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED.
(From "Peter Denny.")
FINEST FLORENCE OIL, for Salad,
at 50 per dozen.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Chusan" and "Peter Denny."
DRUGHT BEER in Hogsheads and
Kilderkins.
Draught STOUT in half Hogsheads.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

FOR SALE.
CABRIOLET PHEONIX, with driving
Seat in front, Fashionable SHAPE,
HOOD, LAMPS, &c., a very Handsome
CARRIAGE.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "ESTAPETTE" and other Arrivals.
GENUINE 47H GIN in red cases, 15
squares.
Genuine 47H GIN, in white bottles.
Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.
Dutch OURAOGA, in stone bottles.
At **LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.**
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF £500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABER-
DEEN and WHAMPOA are in full
working order, and the attention of Ship-
owners is respectfully solicited to the ad-
vantages which these Establishments offer for
the Docking and Repair of Vessels.
The following description of the Premises
is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCK.

DOCK No. 1.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 330 feet.
Breadth, 80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "
do. Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 400 feet.
Breadth, 90 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 21 "
do. Neap Tides, 24 "
This Dock is now under course of con-
struction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 550 feet.
Breadth, 80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 16 1/2 ft.
do. Neap Tides, 13 1/2 ft.
This can be used either as one or two
Docks.

DOCK B.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 340 feet.
Breadth, 60 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 13 "
do. Neap Tides, 15 "
The above are the largest Docks in China
and they are fitted with every appliance in
the way of Cranes, powerful Steam Pumps,
&c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of Wood.
Length, 260 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 "
do. Neap Tides, 11 "
Fitted with Cranes and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.
Length, 164 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 12 1/2 ft.
do. Neap Tides, 9 1/2 ft.

DOCK E.
Length, 120 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 11 "
do. Neap Tides, 8 "
D and E are Mud Docks available for
small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at
Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every
appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships
or Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops
are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screw-
ing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,
capable of executing work on the largest
scale, and Blacksmith's Shops are equally
well supplied with plant, and the work is
entirely carried on under the Supervision of
experienced European.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty
alongside where vessels can lie in 24 feet
water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.
The company in addition to executing
Repairs are prepared to tender for supply-
ing new Boilers to Steamships for con-
structing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships
or general purposes, executed with the
utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when re-
quired) supply at moderate rates all the
necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint,
Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam Tug
"Pam" (100 Horse-power nominal) is always
in readiness to Tow Sailing Vessels from
Hongkong to the Dock free of charge, and
will take them back or to Sea at reduced
Rates.
For further particulars, apply at the
Office of the Company, *Argyll Street*,
Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAFRAIK,
Secretary.
N. B.—The Consignees of Master of any
Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work
done in the Docks, or in any way respectin
the Dock arrangements, should address the
Secretary on the subject—when their com-
plaints will receive the immediate attention of
the Directors of the Company.
Hongkong, October 13, 1868.

Insurances.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF
\$1,000 EACH.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the following Reso-
lutions passed at a Meeting of the Share-
holders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance
Company held on the 8th instant, ap-
plications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire
Insurance Company, Limited will be re-
ceived by the General Managers, the form
of application to be as follows:—

To the General Managers and Consulting
Committee of the Hongkong Fire In-
surance Company, Limited,
GENTLEMEN,—
I request you to allot me Shares of
One Thousand Dollars each in the above
named Company, and I agree to accept such
Shares, or any less number which may be
allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One
Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment,
and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars
per Share, six months after allotment, and I
further undertake to subscribe to the Debt
of Settlement when called on to do so.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.
No. 1.
That the General Managers and Consult-
ing Committee are hereby authorized to
adopt measures for the reconstruction of
the Company as the Hongkong Fire In-
surance Company, Limited, on the basis pro-
posed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April
presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.
That the General Managers and Consult-
ing Committee are hereby requested to re-
ceive applications for Shares in the Hong-
kong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,
and on the receipt of such applications to
call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the
purpose of authorizing its dissolution and
the transfer of its assets and liabilities to
the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
N. B.—Forms of application for Shares
may be had at the Office of the Company,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month, and not ex-
ceeding 3 months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months, and not ex-
ceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month, and not ex-
ceeding 3 months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months, and not ex-
ceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Office, are pre-
pared to grant Policies against FIRE, on
the usual Terms and Conditions.
Risks will also be accepted at the follow-
ing Ports:—
Canton, by Messrs DRAOON & Co.
Macao, " E. L. LANGA, Esq.
Amoy, " Messrs ROYD & Co.
Punichuan, " Messrs KINKEAD & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be
obtained on application to,
ADAM SCOTT & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and China for the
above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies at Current Rates.

OLYMPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,027.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their Con-
tents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.
Agents, North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, the following
Rates will be charged in Short Period
Insurance, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, the full Annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.
Agents, North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings
or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not
exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not
exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents, The Queen Insurance Company.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation are pre-
pared to grant Fire and Marine In-
surance on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPO-
RATION.

THE following rates will in future be
charged for Short Period Insurances:
One month, 1/2 per cent.
Three months, 2/3 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not
exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not
exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to
announce the appointment of Messrs
Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the
Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton,
Hankow, and Peking, who are prepared
to grant Insurances at current rates and of
whom all full information may be ob-
tained.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHGOTT, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not ex-
ceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months, and not ex-
ceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already in-
timated in their Circular dated 14th Oc-
tober last) received authority from the Se-
cretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium
under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE
RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Ex-
posed, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed
from the Town, the rate of Premium will
be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One
per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged;
and in cases of Residences, so situated, be-
ing detached or semi-detached, the rate will
be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal Annual Rates for FIRE IN-
surance on the various classes of Buildings
and their contents will therefore remain as
follows, until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses (removed
from the Town) and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance
Company,
Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

Insurances.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies are
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

JOHAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1868.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

At the request of the Undersigned,
Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
have taken temporary charge of the fol-
lowing Insurance Companies:—
Phoenix Assurance Company,
Liverpool and London and Globe In-
surance Company,
London and Provincial Marine In-
surance Company.

Universal Marine Insurance Company
Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
22 per Cent. per Annum Bonus declared
during the last Fifteen Years on all
Profit participating Policies of Two
Years' standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the
settlement of all Claims, with the repre-
sentatives of deceased Assureds.
An Assurance for any sum not exceeding
£1000 can be effected with the Undersigned
without referring to Head-quarters.
By special authority of the Board, Claims
are settled at once by the Undersigned
without reference to England.
Fees to Medical Referees paid by the
Company.
No forfeiture of Policy from uninten-
tional mis-statement.
Premiums payable Half-yearly or An-
nually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of
£100 for the whole term of Life, including
£2 1/2 per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which
will be deducted during a visit to or a per-
manent resident in Europe:—

AGE.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION	WITH PARTICIPATION
15	23 19 8	24 5 6
20	4 3 8	4 9 4
25	4 8 2	4 14 2
30	4 13 11	4 19 9
35	5 0 0	5 6 2
40	5 8 0	5 14 1
45	5 17 11	6 4 6
50	6 11 7	6 18 3
55	7 11 3	8 0 4
60	8 16 0	9 8 7

N. B. Intermediate ages charged propor-
tionably.
For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances,
and for any further information, apply to,
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received Autho-
rity by a recent Mail to issue Life
Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000
without reference to the Head Office, as
was previously required by the Board.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—
Not exceeding One
Month, 1/2 per cent.
Above One Month
and not exceeding
Three Months, 2/3 per cent.
Above Three Months
and not exceeding
Six Months, 3/4 per cent.
Above Six Months, The full Annual Rate
of 1 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have (as already in-
timated in their Circular dated 14th Oc-
tober last) received authority from the Se-
cretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium
under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE
RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Ex-
posed, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed
from the Town, the rate of Premium will
be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One
per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged;
and in cases of Residences, so situated, be-
ing detached or semi-detached, the rate will
be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal Annual Rates for FIRE IN-
surance on the various classes of Buildings
and their contents will therefore remain as
follows, until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses (removed
from the Town) and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses (simi-
larly situated) and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
First Class China House and
their Contents, 1 1/2 per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having received extend-
ed limits from THE ROYAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to
issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:
On any one first-class Building, or on
Goods stored therein:—in Hongkong,
\$50,000; in Macao \$45,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
Accumulated Funds exceed £308,000.
THE Undersigned are empowered to
accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above
Society. Full particulars given on appli-
cation.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above INSURANCE
OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine
Risks, and issue Policies on any first class
Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual
terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA,
SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF SHANGHAI.

DIVIDEND OF (8 per cent.) Eight
per cent. has been declared on the Net
Premium contributed to the above Association
for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
Policy HOLDERS will please send in
particulars of their contribution to that
date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Secretaries and Agents of this Associa-
tion, are prepared to issue Policies upon
Marine Risks at current rates of premium.
Policies can be made payable in London,
New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,
Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this
Association returns to the assured of each
year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the
Company for that year divided pro rata to
the amount of premium paid by each po-
licy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Po-
licies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and
GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in China for the above IN-
surance Company are prepared to grant Po-
licies covering Marine Risks, at the current
rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
named COMPANY are prepared to grant Po-
licies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

LANCASH

NOTICE.

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2694.

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[illegible]

THE DYNASTY OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

[Translated from "Les Mémoires du Baron Edouard de Rothschild." Above all things, dear reader, permit me to present to you a young man, who certainly is worthy of exciting your attention and interest. He is 22 years old, bears an honorable name, and wears only a short time the official robe of a French lawyer. He lives in Paris, in the Rue de la Harpe, and his name is Nathaniel James Edouard de Rothschild. The enthusiasm with which he devotes himself to his profession, and his fortune, induce him not to ask for fees; nay, he is able and willing to advance money to his clients.

Baron Edouard is the son of Baron Nathaniel, and a nephew of Baron James de Rothschild. He found a very decent annual income in his cradle; nevertheless, he did not forget that no member of his family is allowed to spend his money in idleness, and as he had no taste for financial affairs, he resolved to devote himself to jurisprudence.

The fortunate young lawyer has only one misfortune to bewail: for seven years past his father has been confined to his easy chair, for Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild is blind and paralyzed. Baron Nathaniel is the nephew and son-in-law of Baron James de Rothschild, he married the great banker's daughter, who bore to him two sons, the elder of whom is our wealthy young lawyer.

The James de Rothschild, the head of the famous family, possesses in the Rue La Fayette one of the greatest banking-houses in the world. He is 73 years old, and still strong and active—so much so, indeed, that he has hitherto always declined to leave the management of his immense wealth to his children. His will alone decides everything, and his two sons, Alphonse and Gustave, are only the Secretaries of State of their lord and father, His Majesty James I., King of Millionsaires, and lender of millions to the kings of this world.

Baron James de Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon, for the Rothschilds do not intermarry with other families. A rare exception was the marriage of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, who married Miss Annaphe, eldest daughter of a judge of the Supreme Court of France. His young bride brought him a dowry of 500,000 francs. On the evening of the wedding day, when Baron Gustave took his bride to his mansion, he handed her small package, and said to her: "The first request of your husband (and you know you must not refuse such a request) is, that you may take back these 500,000 francs, and add them to your little sister's dowry." So much do they care for a million in the house of the Rothschilds. It is generally believed that the Rothschild family consists only of men who care for nothing but to amass money. Nothing can be more erroneous. They are men of heart, and also hard working men. When, two years ago, a personal affair obliged me to request the assistance of Baron James de Rothschild, he fixed 8 o'clock as the hour when he would receive me. I rose, therefore, at 7 o'clock in the morning; it was in mid-winter and the windows were full of snow, and I drove to the Rue La Fayette.

I found the Baron in his cabinet, his hair carefully dressed, he wore a full suit of black broad-cloth and a white cravat. He was just drinking a cup of tea and giving orders to his Secretary, a very young Prussian named Bonnet, who, a few years since, came almost penniless to Paris, and has since then obtained a highly important and lucrative position in the great banking-house of the Rue La Fayette.

Baron James de Rothschild, who might live very comfortably on his interest, is, despite his 73 years, one of the most active and energetic men. He rises at 8 o'clock in the morning, and while he is waiting for his Secretary, he reads the *Journal de Commerce*, a French financial paper, and under his supercilious eye he reads every day about two hundred and fifty letters from all parts of Europe. Every letter is read attentively, and the Baron gives instructions as to what is to be done about it, for besides the pleasure of making money, Rothschild knows no greater pleasure than giving away money.

At half-past 9 M. Benri commences, in the Baron's presence, and under his supercilious eye, his daily calculations in regard to the different money markets of the whole world. At the close of this important business, the Secretary retires, and the Baron, who has just earned his daily bread, thinks of the best way of spending a portion of his abundant means. He receives the dealers in art, and the artists, whom he instructed to discover rare objects of art for his most remarkable gallery at Ferrières, his beautiful country seat; for James de Rothschild is one of the most indefatigable collectors in Paris. When one of these dealers in curiosities sells a plain-looking piece of earthenware, the value of which is known only to connoisseurs, for the purchase of 20,000, one may be sure to find it on the following morning in the collections of Baron James de Rothschild.

At 11 o'clock he goes to his bureau, where with the exception of an hour for lunch, he remains until 6 o'clock. Then he goes to his club, where he plays a comfortable rubber of whist. At 8 o'clock, the whole family assembles at his table to take dinner with him.

The daily reign of the Baron is over: now commence duties of the Baron. And here we perceive how fortunate this man really is, for, in addition to his many millions, heaven has given to him in his wife one of the most amiable, elegant and accomplished ladies. Among the guests at the dinner-table are often seen Thiers, the great orator and historian, and General Changarnier, the illustrious Captain.

From time to time the Baron rises at the dinner-table, and repairs to the small theatre in the Rue de la Harpe, where he applauds the performance of the pupils of M. Bondeville, his teacher. But no matter at what hour he may go to bed, he will always be found at his post by 7 o'clock in the morning.

Although Baron James de Rothschild is known to be inexorable in business matters, his heart is always soft enough. Whenever he returns a somewhat stern reply, or even a rude refusal to an exchange broker who accuses him of being stingy, the Baron looks the wound already on the morrow, with the pleasant beam called

brokage. No sooner has Rothschild left his cabinet and got through his business affairs, than he becomes the most amiable and accessible man in all Paris.

He is well acquainted with, and very fond of, authors and artists. Last fall, for instance, he met with a celebrated painter at an official dinner party.

"How do you do?" asked the millionaire.

"Very well, thank you, Baron."

"Why, I never see you any more. Pray come and see most Ferrières. Draw there a bead on some of my game."

"Baron," replied the painter, laughing.

"It would be more agreeable to me to draw on Baron James de Rothschild for 10,000 francs."

"Well, you may do so," said the Baron, "but not draw before the close of the month; for, on the 15th instant I have to pay already more drafts than I like to see come in."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SEWING MACHINE.—The French are just claiming the honor of inventing the sewing machine on behalf of one Barthélemy Thimmonier, a dissolute young tailor of St. Etienne, who did not like plying the needle himself, but, without any mechanical ideas, set about making machines to do it for him. It is asserted that, after years of labor, he perfected a plan and obtained a patent in 1830; and further, that he got eighty of his machines, with himself at their head, installed in the atelier of a Paris army tailor; but the workmen would not tolerate the innovations, and frequently damaged them. He came to England, and sold his rights to a Manchester company.

One of his machines was sent to the 1851 Exhibition, but by some fatality did not reach it till too late for the jury examination. The poor man came before the time; and while Howe was beginning to reap fame and fortune from his inventions, the first of which dates from 1845, Thimmonier was dying in misery. Grant all this: still the Frenchman did not originate the idea of sewing by mechanical appliances, for in 1756 a German, by name Weissenau, produced embroidery by double-pointed needles, threaded in the centre, which was automatically pushed into and drawn through the fabric by pinners plying on both sides. Machines are not invented off-hand—they grow. Clocks and watches grew; steam-engines grew; agricultural machinery grew, literally, for the primitive plough was nothing more than a hooked branch of a tree, and the primitive harrow a board of wood over the ground; and the mechanics of our day are sowing the seeds which will, as years roll on, grow into machines of which we can have no notion.

Once a Week.

EXHUMATION OF ARTIST'S TREASURES AT JERUSALEM.—The present day witnesses an effort to add to these invaluable relics of ancient artists objects that may form an entirely new series in our galleries. Jewish art is highly peculiar. From the religious prohibition to produce likenesses of the human face or form, or of that of any living animal, the Hebrew goldsmith, silversmith, sculptor, or embrouseur was confined to the representation of foliage, fruit, and flowers, to the meanderings of arabesque, and to the production, on some occasions at least, of those mysterious symbolic adornments of the sacred capital, the description of which most closely tallies with the forms of the winged bulls and winged lions of the exhausted Assyrian cities.

An effort is now being made which, if continued, bids fair to place before us all that yet remains of an ancient and peculiar style of art which, formed in Egypt and in Phoenicia, and cognate, it would seem, to Mesopotamian design, had attained a high and rare degree of excellence three thousand four hundred years ago.

No time is to be lost. The advantage which the discovery of the explorers has won from the superstition and bigotry of the Jews of the Holy City, incredible as it would have appeared to earlier travellers in Palestine, should be followed up to the utmost. A *démise* of the turban of the Sultan, a change in the *Paasha* of Jerusalem, an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism, a reopening of the ever-threatening Eastern question, might at any hour close the shafts and galleries that even now in danger flung the want of those shores and frames that the exploration committee have no funds to provide. The result of a cessation of the works would be most disastrous. Positive injury to the discovered relics would be occasioned, and the solution of some of the most interesting questions that can engage the attention of the investigator would be postponed *ad infinitum*. Every lover of ancient art should, therefore, to some extent, support the Palestine exploration fund.

There is one point to which the researches of Lieutenant Warren have not as yet been directed. Of the three hills which constituted the city of Jerusalem in the time of Vespasian, it seems to be to Moriah, the site of the Temple and of the tower of Antonia, and to the ruins and valleys which surrounded it, that the bones of the explorers have been confined. There is a probability, perhaps more than a probability, that the yet more ancient fortified hill, that of Zion, contains relics without any parallel in interest among the sepulchral treasures of the past. In the bowels of that mountain, there is ample ground for belief, were excavated the tombs of David and of many of his successors.

Tradition points to certain passages which, to yield, it may be, profound excavations, are spoken of as David's tomb. It seems tolerably clear that these sepulchres have never been rifled. The *sanctus* that would have the body of an Egyptian queen from her violated tomb to a European museum was unknown to the earliest monks of past times. The curses laid on the violators of sepulchres were feared even by those who might doubt the supernatural terror that Josephus tells us fell on Herod the Great, and that the latest travellers find to be still attributed to the tomb of Isaac. That the embalmed corpses of David and of Solomon, clothed in robes of state, adorned with crown and sceptre, surrounded by implements of daily use, by coins and measures and weights of their day, and by reverently-treasured copies of the law, written on indestructible papyrus, may yet lie within the sepulchral vaults of Zion, as fresh as the sepulchral of contemporary Egyptian kings, is, to our mind, more probable than otherwise. But, how over correct such an anticipation may hereafter prove, the beautiful drawings of De Vogüé are sufficient to assure us that rich artistic treasures cannot fail to attend the prosecution of the exploration now proceeding in Palestine. Mr. Grove's committee have, quietly and unpretendingly, commenced the performance of an unrivalled service to literature, to history, and to the theory and history of art, both structural and decorative. The cessation of the

slackening of their exertions would be felt as an almost personal misfortune by all subjects which their past and future discoveries bid fair so splendidly to illustrate. We call on lovers of art to aid an enterprise which must produce important results exceeding the most sanguine anticipation. *The Art Journal, London and New York.*

ONE of the incidental results of the present deadlock in the American Government is that the Court of St. James is likely to be without an accredited representative of the United States. Mr. Adams has remained at his post for a long time past only to accommodate Mr. Seward, as no one whom the President might nominate as his successor would be likely to receive the approval of the Senate. Mr. Adams, it is understood, will not postpone his return to America beyond the time he has already fixed, and unless Mr. Wade supercedes Mr. Johnson almost immediately, and nominates a Minister satisfactory to the majority, the post may lie vacant for months.

The American diplomatic service has been in a state of great confusion ever since Mr. Johnson has sat in the White House. The Minister at Portugal, happening to write a letter to Mr. Seward in which he condemned the proceedings of Congress, at once had his name struck off the list of accredited Ministers, and has been kept without any allowance whatever for more than two years. The Minister at Vienna was said, most justly, to have abandoned Mr. Seward, and Mr. Seward abandoned him somewhat bitterly. Mr. Moley resigned. In this case the Senate remained true to the Minister, and still refuses to acknowledge any vacancy at Vienna.

For Berlin a gentleman was happily found who had contrived to distribute the *Capitulation* between the White House and the Capitol. He was, however, neither power could refuse to reward his dexterity. After Mr. Bigelow's retirement the choice of his successor at Paris commanded itself to universal approval, but a public man so popular with all parties as General Dix is not easily found in any country. It is absurd to suppose that a Republican Congress would send General McClellan to Great Britain; there is more to be feared from the event of the President being disposed to appoint him, especially in the event of the President being disposed to appoint him by one or two of the American papers, and should it ever be made our Foreign Secretary for the time being will find abundant employment prepared for him by the hero of New Orleans.

CARYLE AND RUSKIN.—There are not at this moment in Europe two men whose names are so frankly admitted than that of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Ruskin. That they are both characterized, more or less, by extravagance and eccentricity we shall not attempt to dispute; but they have produced works remarkable more for splendour of diction than for vigour of thought, acuteness of observation, firmness of moral sensibility, and force of moral judgment. They tell us, with constantly deepening emphasis, as they increase in years, that the whole system of our affairs is a state of wreck and ruin. More than thirty years ago, Mr. Carlyle, abandoning that serene euphuism and earnest gaiety which lent so rare a charm to his earlier essays, began to talk of "disfranchisement, vacant, puritism"—an epoch which, alas! and somewhat, which cannot speak, but only screech and gibber.

For thirty years the river of his indignation has been rolling on in swelling volume; and if these waters of March were collected into a single reservoir, it would be larger than could contain all the bitterest railings and denunciations of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel put together. Mr. Ruskin, whose earlier works were in like manner enlivened with an atmosphere of calm gladness and steadfast hope, felt at a certain point in his career his spirit so stirred within him by the time and scene of his exile, that he turned from the placid fields of art, rushed into the wilderness of political economy, and, reappearing in a garment of canvas hair, and with a leather girdle about his loins, commenced, slouting "Woe, woe," into the ears of a generation which had liked him much better in his previous capacity. Rugged, as he now sees her, is a withered, gaunt, and old man, with his right hand casting away the shreds of a coat, and with her left the gifts of God. Few things are more saddening than to read Mr. Ruskin's latest books; for, not only is the melancholy which pervades them profound, but he perpetually feels that it is a brave and radiant soul which has been darkened, and that the mark of night has returned upon the dewdrops of morning. Mr. Carlyle's main cry against us is that we want strength; Mr. Ruskin's that we want virtue.

Mr. Carlyle says we have become a nation of sentimental dreamers, and a whining, dithering incompetents; Mr. Ruskin, that all the motives of our life have been swallowed up in cruel, vulgar, insatiable greed. *St. Paul.*

ON THE TRAMP.—In tramping, as in everything else, experience maketh wise. And the experienced tramp, when on the road, suffers less in person, purse, and wardrobe, than his inexperienced brethren. The practiced tramp has ingeniously contrived of fastening on buttons, or repairing a broken brace. He can generally do a bit of extemporaneous tailoring, and can, at a push, wash his own shirt and stockings; and he has got rid of that fallacious notion, as our meos as it is uncouthly, that it is hard to leave them unwashed, and bathes in at least once a day whenever it is possible to do so. He is great on the subject of shoes, and knows that the best kind of tramping in are a strong pair of lace-ups that have never been e-bled, and which have been sufficiently worn to bring them to the set of the feet. When on the road, the old tramp always keeps his boots well greased, and is generally in possession of cheap and cunning recipes for the manufacture of dubbin, which shall at the same time soften the leather and render it impervious to damp. He is weather-wise, and will read the approach of a storm in signs that would altogether escape the notice of a young tramp. He has a beneficial knowledge of what may be called roadcraft, and has a practical acquaintance with the "ins and outs" of many roads. On coming to the commencement of a long stretch of soft or grass-bordered road, he will, in dry weather, take off his boots, sling them by his shoulders, and walk barefoot; by this means he saves his boots and eases and cools his feet, and is from being a long time on the tramp, he becomes blither and influenced, he can do better than skillfully. The old tramp, too, knows the most advantageous manner of laying out small sums of money. He will not, like the inexperienced, buy two pennyworths of bread and cheese, or expend his coppers in the purchase of the low-priced but really dear productions of small cook-shops. He

adopts the more profitable plan of buying his provisions in the rough, and by weight, and as he knows the names and prices of all the "old salts" in the butchers' shops, he can indulge in the luxury of flesh meat much oftener than an inexperienced man and can vary the dressing and cooking of his coarse and limited food to a surprising extent. *Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

EVER since the failure of the Bank of Bombay dark stories have been whispered concerning the mismanagement which brought about the disaster. The scandal was not lessened by the fact that the Government of the Western Presidency was officially connected with the bank. It now appears that sums as large as £10,000 were lent without security to persons not known to the trading community, and solely to enable them to speculate in the share market. The officers and other servants of the bank, and the wealthier natives, who kept their money in this bank under the belief that its relations with the Government would afford security, are now in a state of great confusion. The circumstances of the affair warrant a more searching inquiry into the conduct of all the officials that has yet been made, and the lost money ought to be traced as far as possible. This investigation is due to the Government of Bombay no less than to the public. A prosperous bank may only fail for £2,000,000 and only a very small proportion of the amount is accounted for. Where did the remainder go? It is desirable that this question should be properly answered. A great breach of trust, such as has obviously been committed in this case, certainly ought not to be "hushed up." It ought to be ascertained how borrowed the money, and whether any Government officers took advantage of the obliging disposition of the bank directors on these points before finally lending their sanction to the association of the Government with another Bank of Bombay. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SMOKING NEGRO.—A quaint negro story is going the rounds of the American papers. Amongst the most welcome visitors and speakers on the lecture list of the Sabbatarian is a young woman of the name of Sojourner Truth. Her courage, her originality, her natural eloquence, attract large and admiring audiences. She has been lately among that class of people in this neighbourhood. A few months ago she lectured in the College Hall of Milton. She was the guest of Mr. Goodrich, an out-and-out temperance man, and a noted hater of tobacco. Now, Sojourner, who does not intend to smoke hereafter, is given to smoking here; and the morning after the lecture she was pulling away with a long pipe in her mouth, when her host, Mr. Goodrich, approached her, and commenced conversation with the following interrogatory:—"Ant Sojourner, do you think you are a Christian?" "Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I am." "Ant Sojourner, do you believe in the Bible?" "Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I believe the Scriptures, though I can't read 'em as you can." "Ant Sojourner, do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven?" "Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I have heard tell of it." "Ant Sojourner, do you believe it?" "Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I believe it." "Well, Ant Sojourner, you smoke, and you cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?" "Why, Brudder Goodrich, I speak to leave my brief behind me when I go to Heaven."

THE JOHN DORY.—The following extract with respect to the John Dory is instructive and amusing. I should like to give a derivation for those who are fond of them, and I have so often heard given wrongly, that I should like to correct it. Ask most people what the derivation of John Dory (the fish) is, and they will tell you it is Jean-Dory, the French Golden John. This is obviously wrong, when, if you ask a fisherman in Paris for a Jean-Dory, he does not know what you mean. The true derivation then is this: the name of the fish in Spain is "Janitorio," so named after St. Peter, who is the Janitor or Porter of Heaven; it is the fish which he pulled up with the tribute-money. The fish also bears his thumb-mark in its head. So easily—please pronounce it in Spanish, Janitorio—Jean Dory (John Dory) is more and more I have done. The name of the moustache in Spanish is "Bigotes." Why the German mercenaries were the first wore them and introduced them into Spain they were employed a great deal at auto-da-fés, and tortures of the Inquisition. *So Bigotes*, our own word.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE. a very high authority amongst the people whose views it advocates, the following remarks in reference to the new Premier and his Government:—"There seems indeed to be a singular mistake as to the relation of Mr. Disraeli to Judaism. Some Jews count him as an apostate, and urge his apostasy as an instance of tergiversation. Some Christians count him as a Jew, with a singular disregard of all that is due to the Hebrew race. Now, the fact is that in plain English, Disraeli is neither an apostate nor a Jew. He was a son of Hebrew parents. His father, Isaac Disraeli, the author, and his mother, a son of the Basavies, were members of Sephardim Jewish families. His grandfather and grandmother indeed resided in the Portuguese Cemetery at Mile End. Benjamin Disraeli was admitted into the community of Israel, but his father, thinking fit to quarrel with his synagogue, failed to teach his child Judaism. One day, Rogers, the celebrated banker-poet, happening to visit at Isaac Disraeli's house at Hackney, when Benjamin was about five or six years old, and regretting to find so intelligent a youth without religious instruction, took him to Hackney Church. From this event dates his absolute and complete ignorance from the Jewish Community. He became a Christian, and a great genius was lost to a Jew."

THE SOUTHERN SLAVE.—Mr. John Everett writes from Memphis (Tennessee) to the *Star*, describing the condition of the Southern States. He gives a very gloomy account. The entire system of planting as it was is utterly at an end. Since the war they have lost in endeavouring to keep up the old regime six hundred millions of dollars. Every planter is ruined, and every slave pulled down with them nearly every Southern merchant. The machinery of labour as it was is broken up, and neither the late slaves nor their masters are equal to the new situation. The Southern people have made a great mistake in handing over to the coloured people the labour of the country, and growing only one crop, viz., cotton—to the exclusion and entire neglect of anything and everything else. The change in the position of the negro, as

might have been expected, has demoralised him as a working machine. "About one-third have died off, and the general leaning of most is towards cities. The only course open to the people of the South is to cut up the large plantations into small ones, cultivate all kinds of crops, multiply all kinds of industries, and betake themselves to self-help. At present, though the country abounds with forests, the people actually import from the North their broom and axe handles, and their furniture, and at the same time burn their oak and walnut trees in order to get them out of the way. The soil is splendidly fertile, and the mountains are stored to their very summits with the richest minerals." For ten or eleven months all kinds of vegetables can be grown in the open air. The country is by no means unhealthy. What it wants is labour; and if political matters were a little more settled, and the railways were thoroughly repaired, there is no doubt that the Southern States would take a prouder place than ever they have done in the political, social, and commercial enterprises which now distinguish more or less the South.

ONLY honest men are good laughers; a man may smile and smile, and be a villain; but the poet doesn't say he may laugh. In a rogue's laugh there is something forced and hollow, like the sepulchral bass of a stage robber's ha! ha! ha! One misses the true ring; there is discord somewhere in the music. But a good laugh is an outlet for all the bitterness of life, the promoter of social harmony, the lightener of trouble, the balm of pain, labourer's dulcener. How then shall we find exorcism deep and daring enough for the memory of the soulless wretch who first aimed a blow at this gracious and delightful pastime, by affixing to its indulgence the stigma of obesity, by enunciating the sardonian maxim, Laugh and grow fat! For, say what you will, nobody likes to be fat, or at least to be thought fat, except, perhaps, very few people, who sometimes cherish the delusion that fatness is a blessing, instead of being, as it is, if we are to believe Mr. Banting's pathetic jeremiad, one of the great evils of life.

A LITTLE boy in Lowell was asked how many mills make a cent. "Ten, Sir," was the prompt reply. Immediately a bright-faced little girl held up her hand in token of dissent. "Well, miss, what have you to say?" "Please, Sir, ten mills don't make a cent. Pa says all the mills in town don't make a cent."

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.
Saturday, June 13th, 1888.
At 1400 Cash per Dollar Mexican.
* THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

Butcher Meat.
Beef Steak, catty 240 200
" Roast, " 240 200
" Soup, " 140 130
Bullocks' Brains, per set 70 55
" Tongue, " 400 350
" Heart, " 180 160
" Tail, each 130 120
" Feet, " 70 55
" Tripe (undressed), cty 84 77
" Liver, " 84 77
Pork, Leg, " 210 150
" Chop, " 210 180
" Fat for Lard, " 150 130
Pigs' Fry, " 180 170
" Chilling, " 95 80
" Feet, " 140 120
" Head, " 140 120
" Liver, " 150 125
Mutton Leg, lb. 420 330
" Chop, " 420 330
" Shoulder, " 300 250
Mutton Liver, " 200 180
Steeking Pigs, " 250 240
Calves' Head, and Feet, set 560 500
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set 560 500
Beacon, English, lb. 500 480
" Fulleban, " 360 320
Hams, Chinese, " 360 320
" American, " 640 420
" English, " 510 420
Kidneys, Bullocks, each 56 50
" Pigs, " 65 50
" Sheeps, " 85 80
Pigs' Heart, " 65 60
Pork Sausages, catty 400 380
Goats' Meat, " 300 280
" Head and Feet, set, 410 400

Poultry.
Geese, catty 224 190
Ducks, " 190 155
Teal, " each 250 225
Turkeys, " each 700 650
Pheasants, Cock, " 1000 900
" Hen, " 900 800
Pigeons, " 270 240
Quail, " 120 100
Fowl, " catty 230 220
Capons, " 400 300
Hen Eggs, dozen 140 130
Duck Eggs, " 160 140
Salt Eggs, " 170 160
Fried Ducks, " each 170 160
Snipe, " 600 550
Partridges, " 1400 1200
Wild Geese, " 720 700
Wild Ducks, " 720 700
Sand Hill Birds, " 720 700
Hill Snipe, " 720 700
Sparrows, per doz. " 720 700
Rice Birds, " 720 700
Wild Pigeons, each 180 160

Fish.
Live Fish, catty 180 120
Eels, " 260 240
Oysters, " 180 160
Shrimps, " 170 160
Crabs, " 180 140
Prawns, " 200 190
Lobsters, catty 200 190
Frogs, " 280 250
Small Turtles, " 240 200
Large Fresh Fish, " 250 200
Small do., " 200 160
Mackerel Small, " 100 80
Gongor Bels Small, " 40 30
Salt Fish, catty 200 120
Salt Fish, " 70 60
Fresh Soles, " 200 180
Carrot Salmon, " 180 140
Shark Fish, " 250 200
Skate, " 80 70

Miscellaneous.
Tapioca, bottle 600 500
Vermicelli, box 1200 1100
Macaroni, catty 200 180
Chinese Vermicelli, " 195 160
Curry Powder, bottle 380 300
Split Peas, catty 80 70
Rice, " 45 30
Paddy, picul 2100 2000
Brans, " 2700 2600
Flour, catty 80 65
Sugar, Chinese, " 160 140
Pearl Barley, " 200 190
Sago, " 100 90
Coarse Salt, " 10 9
Fine Salt, " 20 15
Pepper (whole), " 240 220
" (ground), " 280 260
Coffee, catty 240 220
Nutmegs, each 8 6
Capers, bottle 350 200
Olives, " 350 200
Mustard, " 220 200
Maago Chutney, " 700 600
Pickles, " 240 180
Gram, new, picul 6000 5700
English Vinegar, bottle 240 200
Maao, catty 800 600
Cinnamon, " 280 200
Cloves, " 200 180
Isinglass, " 2000 1800
Citron, " 450 400
Butter, lb 560 520
Cheese, English, " 500 440
" American, " 590 540
" Dutch, each 1100 1000
Salad Oil, bottle 360 300
Coconut Oil, catty 120 110
Lamp Oil, " 130 120
Firewood, picul 720 700
Charcoal, " 1250 1200
Tes, catty 700 200

Vegetables.
Potatoes, Macao, catty 86 28
" Japan, " 15 12
" Californian, " 15 12
" New, " 15 12
Yams, " 24 20
Cocoas, " 22 18
Turnip, Salt, " 40 32
Carrots, Salt, " 120 100
" Fresh, each 40 30
Spinage, catty 18 10
Indian Corn, " 120 100
Young Bamboo shoots, " 250 200
Cabbage, Large Macao, each 250 200
Cabbage, White Canton, catty 16 10
Common, French, " 18 16
Cauliflower, " 10 8
Celery, " 30 25
Parsley Chinese, " 5 4
" English, " 15 10
Beans, broad, catty 150 110
" Long, " 140 120
" French, " 120 110
" Stringed, " 120 110
Green Peas, in the Shell, " 150 125
Tomatoes, " 50 30
Asparagus, box 15 12
Lilies, Dried, catty 160 150
" Green, " 50 40
Carlic, " 48 40
" Ginger, " 40 32
Curry Stuff, " 96 80
Pumpkins, " 24 20
Large Onions, Bombay, " 120 100
Green Onions, handle 32 28
Shalots, catty 32 28
Turnips, " 32 28
Cucumbers, " 28 20
Egg Plant, " 32 28
Water Cross, " 32 28
Mushroom, Dried, catty 860 800
Okras, " 250 240
English Turnips, each 80 70
Radishes, catty 50 40
Green Sprouts, " 30 02

Fruits.
Mandarin Oranges, catty 190 150
Coolie Oranges, " 130 120
Lemons, " 150 130
" Incapables, each 140 120
Pineapples, " 150 130
Pears, Canton, catty 150 100
Lilies, Fresh, " 70 60
" Dried, " 70 60
Plums, " 50 40
Coconuts, " 70 65
" Pomgranates, " 40 36
Plantains, catty 40 36
Wampere, " 210 200
Chestnuts, " 170 160
Walnuts, " 210 200
Mangosteens, " 50 40
Peanuts, " 50 40
Tamarinds, " 840 895
Almonds, " 320 300
Currants, " 280 240
Raisins, " 40 36
Bananas, " 80 70
Peaches, " 80 70
Mangoes, each 80 70
Muskmelons, catty 60 50
Water, " 60 50
Grapes, " 100 90
Strawberries, " 350 300
Nankin Pears, " 350 300
Peking Pears, " 80 70
Common Pears, " 80 70
Water Pears, " 60 50
Hazel-nuts, " 500 450
Locuats, " 500 450
Figs, Dried, bottle 700 600
Dates, catty 500 450
Prunes Dried, " 500 450
Currantblossoms, " 500 450
Jack Fruit, " 70 60
Pineapple, " 70 60
Limes, " 70 60
Custard Apples, each 70 60
Roses Apples, catty 70 60
Mulberries, " 70 60
Sugar Cane, stick 36 30
Guavas, catty 80 70
Dried Apples, " 500 450

Butcher Meat.
Beef Steak, catty 240 200
" Roast, " 240 200
" Soup, " 140 130
Bullocks' Brains, per set 70 55
" Tongue, " 400 350
" Heart, " 180 160
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Miscellaneous.

(N. C. Daily News, May 16.)

A very interesting book has lately been published, entitled, *The Straits of China and Japan*, which is a most complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shows the existing means of transport between Europe and America, and these two countries, work of the kind was much needed, in places within reach of the general public. The information is given in the list in which they reside that had hitherto been concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphs of the Chinese language, or at open only to sinologists. The modestly expressed by the authors, that much to be found in the present book is new and unknown to the general reader, is, I think, fully justified. * * * Hongkong and Canton, the two cities, each of more than 100 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding them, from their history native and foreign, to particularly the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood. * * * The least interesting feature in the book under review, is the insight it affords into the character of the population in former parts of the vast empire. It is one of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical features of Formosa. The vicissitudes of its history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the reputed mineral wealth of the hills, supplied subject for research; and a person of Mr Swinhoe's tastes, must have offered powerful attractions. From "Notes on Formosa" are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. * * * The interesting description of the fauna and flora of the island given, for details of which we refer readers to the book itself. * We have, believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and must leave it for the present, though with intention of completing our sketch of information it gives regarding the various islands in a future column. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

From the *Hankow Times*, May 18.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to "Guide Book and Yaku Nissem" just issued by "Travellers, merchants, and residents in general." * * * The book is written by Messrs. J. H. M. de la Chine, and J. H. M. de la Chine, of Hongkong. * * * The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the coast, as going northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign residences, public buildings, community, mode and cost of living, religious institutions, amusements, places of interest, and the population, the government, natural history, products, and statistics of trade are given, along with a miscellaneous detail of facts and incidents in connection with particular localities. As far as we are able to practically test the individual descriptions of the various places they are given with a considerable degree of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Marco are wisely included in the general survey. * * * The value of the book is greatly increased by a most complete and useful index. The last of these is the bibliography of the work. It consists of a geographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philologists' boxes are, for some reasons best known to the compilers, entirely excluded.

We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, nothing of the work is very creditable all concerned; and we have sincere pleasure in congratulating the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

(Singapore Free Press, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. J. Shorrocks & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "A Treaty Ports of China and Japan." But would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps briefly condensed into a general summary; but the most important feature in the composition of the Society of the present colony, is detailed at greater length. When we come to consider that the book before us makes no pretensions to be a history, but merely a guide book, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it at once the most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bazaar, a historical, botanical, and descriptive paper, a historical, botanical, and descriptive paper, a historical, botanical, and descriptive paper. The maps are very useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

Shanghai Recorder for May 11, and *Supplement to Court and Consular Gazette*, May 11, 1866.

A very useful book has just been issued from the Press in Hongkong under the title of the "Guide Book and Yaku-nissem to the Treaty Ports of China and Japan," compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Denny. The book is very conveniently got up; interspersed with maps of the various treaty ports, and contains besides much useful local information, historical sketches of much interest. Our readers will be naturally interested in what is said concerning Shanghai; and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr Denny's work. * * * The other parts of the book and also those in Japan are carefully described, and almost all particulars that the most inquisitive traveller or resident are likely to find in this work, which may be justly regarded as the "Murray" for China.

CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale

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By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

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Four Treaties with China.
1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

- CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Articles of Trade with China.
1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.
4.—Description of Articles of Import.
5.—Description of Articles of Export.

- CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.
Foreign Commerce with China.
1.—Port of Canton.
2.—Port of Amoy.
3.—Port of Swatow.
4.—Port of Hongkong.
5.—Port of Shanghai.
6.—Port of Amoy.
7.—Port of Ningpo.
8.—Port of Shanghai.
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.
10.—Port of Tientsin.
11.—Port of Tientsin.
12.—Port of Peking.
13.—Colony of Hongkong.
14.—Colony of Macao.

- CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Foreign Commerce with Japan.
1.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
2.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce, Nagasaki.
3.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.
4.—American Compact with Levehew.

- CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.
Money, Weights, &c., in China.
1.—Chinese Currency.
2.—Chinese Numerals.
3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
4.—Measures of Capacity.
5.—Measures of Length.
6.—Chinese Land Measures.
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

- CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.
Western Money, &c., in China.
1.—Annexed Money, &c.
2.—Port of Saigon.
3.—Treaty with Siam, Parit, &c.
4.—Siamese Money, Weights, &c.
5.—Netherlands India.
6.—Philippine Islands.
7.—Selling Directions for Panay I.
8.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
9.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
10.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
11.—English and French Weights, &c.
12.—United States of America.

- CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.
1.—Comparison of Prices.
2.—Relating to Exchanges.
3.—Relating to Time.
4.—Comparison of Weights.
5.—Measurement of Cargo.
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchange and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia. 'The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to
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面均可使用並有鎗中所用各物
開列於後
裝藥之銅小筒
船中所用六响鎗彈子
在鎗中放之小藥引
不怕水濕新樣銅帽
打雀鉛沙包
鎗內皮錢及鎗內所用等物俱全

白告梳燕

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以備唐人閱者如有賜顧者
每五十個字銀半員每多
六十一仙此銀一月船
等之如欲再印銀減半
日後唐字印刷者多將紙幅
贈廣又啟

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
NAGASAKI	Bob Tail Nag	Br. str. G. Homes		
SEANGHAI	Ed King	Br. str. A. Heard & Co.		
YOKOHAMA	Lyeemoo	Br. bk. Landstein & Co.		
OTHER PORTS—				
CALLAO	H. & Emma	Ger. sh. Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Do.	Charlotte	Ger. bk. E. Schellhaus & Co.		
LONDON	Falcon	Br. sh. Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Do.	Golden Spur	Br. sh. Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Do.	Garthshore	Br. sh. Holliday, Wise & Co.		
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Sunshine	Br. bk. Alfred Hogg		
NEW YORK	Caroline	Br. bk. Olyphant & Co.		
SAN FRANCISCO	Wm. Chandler	Am. sh. Bosman & Co.		
Do.	Midnight	Am. sh. Olyphant & Co.		
Do.	J. Bertram	Br. bk. Captain		
UNITED KINGDOM	Apsara	Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co.		

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
Algerine,	British	gun-boat	3	299 C. E. Donville, Lieut.
Basilisk	British	steamer	—	1031 Hewett, P. G., Capt.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	C. Crowdy, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	Attached to Melville
Flamme	French	gun-boat	—	Cronence
Manila	British	gun-boat	—	Johnson, Lieut. Comr.
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	A. Bernard, D.M.L.G. & Co.
Maumee	U. States	steamer	—	800 Quehing, Lieut. Comr.
Patino	Spanish	steamer	—	1200 Patino
Pearl	British	co. corvette	21	1439 John Fris Robs, Captain
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	Commodore Oliver Jones

MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
Cheng-tai	Chinese	gun-boat	3	Desard
Fee-long	Chinese	gun-boat	6	Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs cruiser	4	Folsom

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

U. on Padder's Wharf.—W.C. from Padder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W. Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C. on Padder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1868.							
STEAMERS.							
Azoff	W.C. Johnson	Brit. str.	700	June	11 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Swatow, &c.	
Clan Alpine	E. Hutcheson	Brit. str.	940	June	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	
Douglas	W.C. Bourdon	Feh. str.	1800	May	28 Messageries Impériales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
Ed King	W.C. Pitman	Brit. str.	615	June	10 P. & O. S. N. Co. (Chartered)	Shanghai	
Glengyle	W. Pinel	Brit. str.	1044	June	7 Ang. Heard & Co.	Shanghai	
Kan Ka Kee	W.C. Hooper	Brit. str.	1205	June	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Titanic	W.C. Johnston	Amer. str.	313	June	A. Heard & Co.	Shanghai	
United Service	K. Clark	Feh. str.	805	May	17 A. Heard & Co.	Shanghai	
W.C. Stocks	W.C. Stocks	Brit. str.	680	June	13 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	
SAILING VESSELS.							
Adriana Petronella	K. Bruck	Dut. bk.	750	June	8 Bourjau, Hubner & Co.	Callao	
Anne Archer	W.C. Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	June	4 John Burd & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Bob Tail Nag	W. Power	Amer. sh.	908	May	13 A. Heard & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Candelaria	W. Lara	Span. bk.	407	June	7 Remedios & Co.	London	
Carmarthenshire	W. Hemsworth	Brit. bk.	612	May	1 Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	
Castle	W. Nisted	Siam. bk.	374	May	22 Chinese	London	
Cintra	W. Pavaio	Port. bk.	352	May	5 Rozario & Co.	London	
Clara Sayers	K. Bremner	Brit. bk.	294	June	5 Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Confucius	W. Stinzel	Brem. bk.	326	June	5 Stinson & Co.	London	
Daylight	W. Smith	Siam. bk.	350	May	12 Chinese	London	
Dr. Petermann	K. Fredericks	N. Ger. bk.	740	June	9 R. S. Walker & Co.	London	
Dunmail	W.C. Thompson	Brit. sh.	771	June	7 Gilman & Co.	London	
Gipsy	K. Fullerton	Brit. bk.	250	June	5 Bourjau, Hubner & Co.	London	
Gorge	K. Schierich	N. Ger. sch.	118	June	5 E. Schellhaus & Co.	London	
Hermann & Emma	K. Larsen	N. Ger. sh.	702	June	6 Wm. Pustau & Co.	London	
Jeanne Bertheux	Harison	Brit. bk.	598	May	18 Captain	London	
John Banfield	E. Bastian	Brit. bk.	328	June	6 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Katinka	W. Ravenkille	Siam. bk.	259	June	7 Chinese	London	
Leon	W. Ripomonti	Feh. bk.	324	June	9 Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Lyeemoo	F. Sorisen	Brit. bk.	423	May	28 Landstein & Co.	London	
Maria Luisa	W. Arete	Span. bk.	361	June	7 Captain	London	
Mary Louisa Antoinette K. Mayson	W.C. Brook	Amer. sh.	838	May	21 Olyphant & Co.	London	
Midnight	W. Carreras	Span. bk.	273	May	7 Remedios & Co.	London	
Minerva	W. Steward	Brit. sh.	1194	May	13 P. & O. S. N. Co.	London	
Natura	E. Crowell	Amer. sh.	1067	May	5 A. Heard & Co.	London	
Orpheus	W. Battie	Brit. bk.	322	June	3 Order	London	
Panuco	W.C. Olibaris	Span. bk.	266	May	7 Remedios & Co.	London	
Peppita	W. Adam	Brit. sh.	997	May	20 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Peter Donny	W. Brown	Brit. bk.	186	June	2 Chinese	London	
Sarah	W. Taylor	Brit. bk.	405	June	3 Thomas Howard	London	
Scamew	W. Olan	Brit. bk.	393	June	12 A. G. Hogg & Co.	London	
Shingah	K. Karmar	Nor. bk.	161	May	27 John Burd & Co.	London	
Shord	W. Martin	Brit. bk.	225	May	18 A. G. Hogg & Co.	London	
Sunshine	W. Martin	Brit. bk.	225	May	18 A. G. Hogg & Co.	London	
Theresa	E.C. Cooper	Brit. sh.	708	June	10 Birley & Co.	London	
Vaiga	K. Gomer	N. Ger. bk.	245	June	7 Siemssen & Co.	London	
Venezuela	E. Holfort	N. Ger. bk.	292	June	6 Siemssen & Co.	London	
Water Lily	W. Wickham	Brit. sch.	140	May	20 Chinese	London	
Waverley	W.C. Forsyth	Brit. bk.	215	June	6 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
William Chandler	K. Brown	Brit. sh.	700	April	30 Bosman & Co.	London	
Yokohama	W. Paul	Amer. bk.	431	June	8 Smith, Archer & Co.	London	

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Apenrade	Davidson	N. Ger. bk.	304	June	11 Wm. Pustau & Co.	U. Kingdom	
Bertha	Wagner	Prus. bk.	235	June	3 Wm. Pustau & Co.	New York	Early
Carobel	Mackenzie	Brit. bk.	467	June	5 Carlowitz & Co.	Callao	
Charlotte	teingraf	N. Ger. sch.	319	June	7 E. Schellhaus & Co.	London	
Dolores Ugarte	Sail	Sal. sh.	800	May	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Eagle	Kramer	Brit. bk.	345	June	8 Chinese	London	
Falcon	Gunn	Brit. sh.	738	May	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Golden Spur	Ronald	Brit. sh.	657	June	1 Gilman & Co.	London	
Lightning	Rodger	Brit. str.	678	June	8 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Nevelie	Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	June	Tanner & Co.	London	
Owari	Wright	Japan. sh.	360	June	John Burd & Co.	London	
Wilhelmina	Tonjes	Dut. bk.	461	May	29 Siemssen & Co.	London	

(* At Canton.)

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on June 8.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Alexander	Dempster	Brit. bk.	298	May	24 Sunderland	Newchwang	Frazar & Co.
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April	12 London	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Cathaya	Patersen	Brit. sh.	730	May	24 Newcastle, N.S.W.	London	Russell & Co.
Clara Babuyan	Herrington	Brit. bk.	350	May	4 London	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Elizabeth A. Oliver	McQueen	Brit. bk.	619	May	21 Sydney	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Flying Spur	Atkinson	Brit. sh.	735	May	23 Sydney	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Forward Ho	Hosack	Brit. sh.	942	April	26 New York	London	Bull, Furdon & Co.
Horatio	Palmer	Amer. sh.	440	May	26 Newcastle, N.S.W.	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
John R. Worcester	Wava	Brit. sh.	844	May	11 London	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Leander	Pethrick	Brit. sh.	882	May	24 Foochow	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Lennox Castle	McMeehan	Brit. sh.	693	May	14 Foochow	London	W. R. Adamson & Co.
Lord Macaulay	Care	Brit. sh.	846	May	20 Cardiff	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Maitland	Coulson	Brit. sh.	798	May	14 Foochow	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Neptune	Hean	Brit. bk.	287	May	30 Newcastle, N.S.W.	London	Russell & Co.
Ophir	Hosenon	Brit. sh.	410	June	2 Shields	London	Order
Rubicon	Fowler	Brit. sh.	1030	May	4 Sydney	London	Frazar & Co.
Tewkesbury	Deas	Brit. sh.	879	May	19 Newport	London	Senior Naval Officer
Titania	Jones	Brit. sh.	834	May	22 London	London	W. R. Adamson & Co.
Winifred	Jones	Brit. sh.	834	May	14 Cardiff	London	Birley, Worthington & Co.

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Passenger.

Per Mail steamer Oriskany.
FIRST CLASS.
From Bombay to Hongkong.
From Hongkong to Shanghai.
From Shanghai to Yokohama.
From Yokohama to Kobe.
From Kobe to Osaka.
From Osaka to London.
From London to Liverpool.
From Liverpool to Manchester.
From Manchester to Glasgow.
From Glasgow to Edinburgh.
From Edinburgh to London.
From London to Paris.
From Paris to Brussels.
From Brussels to Amsterdam.
From Amsterdam to London.
From London to New York.
From New York to Boston.
From Boston to Philadelphia.
From Philadelphia to Washington.
From Washington to New Orleans.
From New Orleans to Mobile.
From Mobile to Savannah.
From Savannah to Charleston.
From Charleston to Jacksonville.
From Jacksonville to Miami.
From Miami to Havana.
From Havana to Santiago.
From Santiago to Pinar del Rio.
From Pinar del Rio to Matanzas.
From Matanzas to Cienfuegos.
From Cienfuegos to Sancti Spiritus.
From Sancti Spiritus to Camaguey.
From Camaguey to Sagua la Grande.
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From Remedios to Santa Clara.
From Santa Clara